FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1844. [NO. 1432.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

[illegible] per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 paid during the year of subscription, or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding [illegible]. Advertisers are requested to [illegible] number of insertions desired, or they will [illegible] till forbid, and charged accordingly.

[illegible] to the Editor must be post paid.☞

Hides, Oil, & White Lead.

COOK & TROY have on hand and for sale—

[illegible] slaughtered HIDES.
[illegible] Lamp & Tanners' Oil, & Spts. Turpentine.
[illegible] Lead, ground in Oil, Nos. 1 and 2.
[illegible] Oak-tanned Sole Leather.
[illegible] and Philadelphia Calf Skins.
[illegible] Binding Skins.
[illegible] Sweet Oil, by the gallon, and various [illegible]
[illegible] Leather Varnish, by the gallon & bottles.
[illegible] and 10 x 12 Glass, approved brands.
[illegible] Lime, in solution.)
[illegible] good for the Toilet and valuable in [illegible]
[illegible] Chewing Tobacco.
[illegible] Cigars, various brands.

[illegible] 1844. 30-3w2i

3000 LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay Street, near Post Office.

[illegible] 1844. 31tf

FOR SALE.

[illegible] RYE WHISKEY.
[illegible] Chewing TOBACCO.

C. LUTTERLOH.

[illegible] 1844. 31-3w

Dr. D. EVANS.

[illegible] about to leave Fayetteville for some [illegible] respectfully informs his friends, that [illegible] MEDICINES recommended by [illegible] &c., can be had fresh and genuine [illegible] SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist, next [illegible] stand, occupied by him.

[illegible] 1844. 31tf

NOTICE.

[illegible]ATION will be made to the next Legislature [illegible] North Carolina, for the passage of a [illegible] the Commissioners of the Town [illegible] shall be elected by the voters in the [illegible] which they respectively reside.

[illegible] 1844.

VEMBER SPLENDID
OTTERIES.

Gregory & Co. Managers.

[illegible], $20,000, $10,000.

[illegible]URDAY the 16th November, 1844, the

SPLENDID
EXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 40 for 1844.

[illegible] be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.
[illegible] Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND PRIZES.

[illegible] of $40,000, 1 do. of $20,- [illegible] of $10,000, 1 do. of $5,- [illegible] of $4,000, 1 of $2,415, 50 [illegible] of $1,000, 100 of $500, 130 [illegible] &c. &c. &c.

[illegible] Halves $6, Quarters $3, Eighths 1 50.
[illegible] packages of 26 wholes only $160 00
ditto 26 halves 80 00
ditto 26 quarters 40 00
ditto 26 eighths 20 00

25,000 DOLLARS.
EXANDRIA LOTTERY,

[illegible] for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, [illegible] on Saturday, November 23, 1844.

PRIZES.

[illegible] of $25,000, 1 of $10,000, [illegible] 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,200, [illegible] of 2,000, 10 of 500, 10 [illegible] &c. &c. &c.

[illegible] Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
[illegible] $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
[illegible] a package of 22 wholes $110 00
ditto 22 halves 55 00
ditto 22 quarters 27 50

30,000 DOLLARS.
EXANDRIA LOTTERY,

[illegible] 42 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, [illegible] on Saturday, November 30, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

[illegible] of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, [illegible] 1 of $3,500, 1 of 3,227, [illegible] 12,500, 40 Prizes of 1,000, [illegible] 500, 60 of 400, &c. &c. &c.

[illegible] $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
[illegible] a package of 25 wholes $136 00
ditto 25 halves 65 00
ditto 25 quarters 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and [illegible] Packages in the above splendid Lotteries [illegible] the most prompt attention, and an [illegible] of each drawing sent immediately [illegible] to all who may order Tickets from us.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

[illegible] 1844. 30-tdpd

MANTUA-MAKING
AND
MILLINERY.

MRS. E. WALTON

BEGS leave to say to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Dress making and Millinery; and having [illegible] New York the past Summer, she has made arrangements for receiving the Fashions from New York quarterly.

Mrs. W. will carry on the Millinery and Mantua-making at her residence on Hay Street, second door [illegible] the Post Office.

[illegible] Straw and Leghorn Hats cleansed [illegible]

[illegible] Oct. 22, 1844. 29-3m

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.☞

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims, will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 30tf

NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving,

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

Mrs. MARY STINEMETZ of Cheraw, S. C. offers for sale that well known stand, "THE PLANTERS' HOTEL," situated on the corner of Market and Third streets, and at present occupied by her. The property is so well known to this section of country that a very minute description is unnecessary. Any person at a distance who may wish to purchase, will probably call and examine the premises, or can get a full description of it by letter, if requested. The House, and all requisite out-buildings, are large and commodious, and in excellent repair, all conveniently and eligibly situated, with excellent water, and have cost her a great deal of time and expense to complete.

This property would be sold for one-fourth cash, and a usual credit on the balance in instalments. A favorable exchange would be made for Negroes. Letters to her address, on the subject, will receive attention.

Cheraw, Oct. 1, 1844. 30-3w

CLASSICAL SCHOOL, AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL will be opened at Carthage, on the 18th day of November, 1844, by the Rev. ANGUS C. McNEILL, and continued in Sessions of five months. Mr. McNeil is a distinguished graduate of the University of North Carolina, and is eminently qualified to prepare young gentlemen for College. He is also a graduate of the Theological Institution at Union, Virginia, which renders him the more eminently competent for the supervision of Academical Students, as his attention and care will be alike directed to the cultivation of the moral as well as the intellectual faculties. Those not desiring a knowledge of the Languages, will receive a thorough course of Mathematical and English education under his instruction.

Mrs. McNEILL, the lady of the Rev. Angus C. McNeill, will take charge of the Female Department, in which will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Algebra, Geometry, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Geography of the Heavens, Chemistry, and all the English branches usually studied in Female Seminaries, as well as French, Music, Painting, Oriental Tinting, Mezzo Tinting, Ornamental Needle Work, Wax Flowers, Fruit and Worsted Flowers. Mrs. McNeill is very highly accredited for the useful, enlightened, and ornamental education, derived from her happy manner of instruction and discipline in Seminaries under her charge in other parts of the State. The rates of Tuition in the above Institutions will be as low as in any others in the State.

The studious care which was enlisted by the Trustees in the procurement of individuals to superintend the above Institutions in whom are to be found an assemblage of qualifications of high order, and qualities of dignified character, united to the several advantages, conveniences, and inducements to parents and guardians to send their children and wards to these Institutions, inspire the Trustees with every confidence that they will be generously patronized. The village of Carthage is situated on a very high, healthy and airy ridge; is well furnished with pure good water, and is susceptible by improvement of becoming one of the most sightly villages in the State.—One of the main travelling roads to Fayetteville from the Mountains passes through the village, on which is to be found almost daily all the articles of necessity as well as luxury. Those living in a sickly country will experience a delightful change in making their Summer residences adjoining the village, which may be done cheaply, as land may be had at very low rates. And some beautiful sites present themselves immediately about the village for settlements. And for those who are fond to indulge in the chase and sports of the field, will be found the finest opportunities in the circumjacent country, as wild game is very abundant.

Provisions are to be found in the neighborhood plenteous and cheap, and Boarding may be had in the village or in the vicinity at moderate rates.

JOHN B. KELLY,
JOHN MORRISON,
S. C. BRUCE.
Committee.

Carthage, Oct. 25, 1844. 30-1m

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and steel-mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cogniac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual.

D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Moore county, on the 15th day of October, (inst.) a negro man who says his name is CHARLES, and that he belongs to John Cunningham of Charleston, S. C. He is between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs about 190, black complected.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

ALEX'R KELLY, Sheriff.

Carthage, Oct. 22, 1844. 30-3w

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, payable quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

CHEAP CASH
SHOE STORE,
At the sign of the BIG BOOT,

PERSON ST., 3 DOORS BELOW THE MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL SUPPLY of

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

Consisting of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto, 2d & 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Water-proof Boots,
Ditto do Gaiter Boots, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shootees,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Leather, Morocco and Velvet Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles,
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal and Morocco Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top'd Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd and plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Goat, Kip and coarse Shoes & Brogans,
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2000 pairs Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1500 ditto Women's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*

ALSO,

Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and col'd Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

October 9, 1844. 27-6w

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature at its sittings for an Act incorporating the village of Rockingham, in Richmond county, N. C.

Oct. 9, 1844. 28-t15N

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last, 15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Winter Session of this School will commence on the 1st December. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.

Terms, payable in advance, or before the close of the month of January:

For Board, and English Tuition, per Session of 5 months,	$100 00
Tuition in French,	12 50
Ditto in Music, on the Piano or Guitar, with $3 for the use of Piano,	25 00
Ditto on the Harp, with $10 for the use of the instrument,	30 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75
Board, &c. during vacation,	10 00

N. B. Beds and bedsteads are furnished by the School; pupils are required to furnish their own bedding and towels. The clothing of pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name *in full*.—Mrs. Smedes will superintend any purchases parents may authorize their children to make in the City, but no account will be opened at any Store without the express sanction of parents, or guardians. The religious services of Sundays being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City, and the plainest attire is all that they require. Extravagance in dress is opposed to the principles and practice of the School, and parents, who entrust the care of their children's wardrobe, *entirely to the discretion* of the Rector and his assistants, will never have occasion to complain on this subject.

Pupils are allowed to accept invitations in the City, for the day, only once a month; and never for the evening. They have opportunities of seeing their friends at the soirees, which are statedly held during the Session.

The pocket money of Pupils must be placed in the hands of the Rector. In making purchases for their children parents will have respect to the following regulations: The ordinary dress of Pupils, in Winter, will consist of such articles of Merino Mouslin de Laine, Calico, or Gingham, of dark colors, as they may have in their possession. The *dress of the School*, to be used on Sundays and other special occasions, must be of Merino, or Mouslin de Laine, of a dark blue color, made without trimming. The dress for the Soirees must be of plain white cambric with no other ornament than a blue or pink ribbon. Bonnets must be of straw, with a dark blue ribbon in Winter, and in Summer, with a ribbon of lighter color. The ordinary dress for Summer, must be of Calico or Gingham; the dress for Sunday, of plain white Cambric. Lace in any form, Artificial flowers, and Jewelry of any description, are entirely forbidden.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1844. 29-4w

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 24th of July last, a bright mulatto girl named MARTHA, or MARTHA ANN; about 19 years old, though she looks older.—She is fleshy, will weigh near 140 pounds; may be known by her left eye, which she keeps half shut most of the time, and it looks a little swollen, owing to a deformity of the upper lid; and in walking, turns her toes in, commonly called pigeon-toed. She has a large head of hair, long and very black, a little kinky, which she wears tucked up with a comb, and mostly keeps her head covered with a sun bonnet or handkerchief. Can easily pass for a white woman, as she is very white. She has a good supply of clothes and some money, and may have obtained a free pass, or forged one of some kind. Can be detected by her eye and walk very easy. I purchased her of Henry M. Goodwin, some 12 or 14 miles from Pittsborough, in Chatham county, N. C. I have no doubt but she is in the neighborhood of Mr. Goodwin, as her father is owned by a Mr. Perry, who lives, I understand, in that neighborhood. I will pay $20 for her confinement so that I get her, or $30, delivered to me in Wadesborough, or $50 for her, and evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring her or assisting her in any way to make her escape.

B. B. HORTON.

Wadesborough, Oct. 18, 1844. 29tf

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Au[illegible] 1844.

Sonh[illegible] wife, [illegible]g, dec'd, vs. T[illegible] Heirs at La[illegible] [illegible]eased.

Petition for [illegible]wer.

IT appeari[illegible] satisfaction of the [illegible] that Step[illegible] f the Heirs at [illegible] of said deceased, is [illegible]abitant of th[illegible]ate: It is therefore Orde[illegible]e Court, that publication be made for six w[illegible] the Fayetteville Observer, not[illegible] t to appear at the next term of this [illegible]d for the County of Sampson, at the C[illegible] Clinton, on the [illegible] Monday in November next, t[illegible] and there to pl[illegible], answer or demur to the sai[illegible]tition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of ou[illegible] Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in Au[illegible] 1844, and in the 69th year of American Inde[illegible]ence.

29] THOS. I. FAISON, C. C. C.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.

ISAAC DODD.

Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf

RECTORY BOARDING SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a Family Boarding School, for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent Assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly *in advance*; and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition.—Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector,

C. W. EVEREST.

Reference may be made to

Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.

L. Mallett and Joseph H. Watters, Esqs., Wilmington, N. C.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday of November next.

Hamden, Sept. 16, 1844. 26tf

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., }
August 24, 1843. }

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect.
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Ap[illegible] 15, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The su[illegible]ly of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, [illegible]d as there [illegible] great demand for it, I do not wish [illegible] be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenie[illegible]e another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Salt Rhe[illegible] Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicin[illegible] which I think worthy [illegible]ice. One was the cur[illegible] a man who had been [illegible]idden for two years; th[illegible]er of a lady whose [illegible]as deci[illegible]d by the atten[illegible] physicians to be in[illegible]e Sarsaparilla [illegible] restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it re[illegible]d her when she was so [illegible]ar gone that her friends [illegible] looking for her speed[illegible] departure [illegible]ther wor[illegible] Your frie[illegible]

J[illegible] V[illegible]NGLOVE.

F[illegible]ther particulars and [illegible] evidence of its su[illegible] value and effica[illegible]uphlets, which may [illegible]ained gratis.

Prep[illegible]nd sold, w[illegible]d retail, by B. & [illegible]DS, Druggists, [illegible]9 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sol[illegible]LE, Fayetteville, N. C. [illegible]ns & Haywood, Raleigh, and [illegible]Sandford, Wilmington.

[illegible] Druggists generally throughout the U. Sta[illegible]ce $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ [illegible] public are respectfully requested to re[illegible]hat it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is [illegible]ntly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LAR[illegible]E assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 21, 1844.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay in Congress during the War of 1812:—

"We are told by gentlemen in the opposition, that Government has not done all that was incumbent on it to do, to avoid just cause of complaint on the part of Great Britain; that, in particular, the certificates of protection authorised by Congress, are fraudulently used. Sir, Government has done too much in granting those paper protections. I can never think of them without being shocked. They resemble the passes which the master grants to his negro slave, 'let the bearer, Mungo, pass and repass, without molestation.' What do they imply? That Great Britain has a right to seize all who are not provided with them. From their very nature, they must be liable to abuse on both sides. If Great Britain desires a mark by which she can know her own subjects, let her give them an ear-mark. The colors that float from the mast head, should be the credentials of our seamen. It is impossible that this country should ever abandon the gallant tars who have won for us such splendid trophies. Let me suppose that the Genius of Columbia should visit one of them in his oppressor's prison, and attempt to reconcile him to his forlorn and wretched condition. She would say to him, in the language of gentlemen on the other side, 'Great Britain intends you no harm; she did not mean to impress you, but one of her own subjects; having taken you by mistake, I will remonstrate, and try to prevail on her, by peaceable means, to release you, but I cannot, my son, fight for you.' If he did not consider this mere mockery, the poor tar would address her judgment, and say, 'You owe me, my country, protection; I owe you, in return, obedience. I am no British subject—I am a native of old Massachusetts, where live my aged father, my wife, my children. I have faithfully discharged my duty. Will you refuse to do yours?' Appealing to her passions, he would continue, 'I lost this eye in fighting under Truxton, with the Insurgente; I got this scar before Tripoli; I broke this leg on board the Constitution, when the Guerriere struck.'" There was something in the impassioned gesture and pathetic tone of utterance (says his biographer) which distinguished this appeal, that the feeling which dictated it passed from man to man, as if one mysterious chain of sympathy connected every bosom.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer declares that the pathetic effect produced by the appeal, admits not of description. Although the day was extremely cold, so cold that Mr. Clay, for the only time in his life, was unable to keep himself warm by the exercise of speaking, there were few individuals in the house who did not bear witness, by their streaming eyes, to the orator's control over their sensibilities. Members of both political parties—men whose patriotic souls had been sustained by his eloquence and those who had been writhing and agonizing under his indignation—forgot their antipathies and wept together.

THE HORSE AND HIS TAIL.

Who can look without rapture on the beautiful proportions of the horse? His mane, hanging down a well-formed neck, seems a counterbalance to his long flowing tail as he moves along; and we are all of us aware of what amazing advantage this last mentioned appendage is to this noble beast, when a host of flies are ready to devour him. In fact, there is no putting a sufficient value on this ornamented part; for, whilst he is left in the full possession of it, he can effectually scourge his tormentors, which never fail to attack those places extending beyond the reach of his mouth and hoofs. But man, wanton and unthinking man, the slave to fashion and caprice, has cruelly deprived his best and most useful friend amongst the quadrupeds, of this great advantage, which nature had so kindly given him; and now we see him, in summer, stung and tormented at every step by blood-thirsty insects, from which he cannot free himself by any process short of rolling on the ground. What, in the name of form and feature, could ever have persuaded Englishmen that the fine, flowing mane of their horses was a nuisance which ought to be reduced; or that the appearance of these superb animals could be improved by docking their tails to a stump some eleven inches long? Nay, I can well remember the time when this destructive mania for improving th[illegible] form[illegible] the horse by subtraction h[illegible] a height of absurdity, t[illegible]rriage horses were so e[illegible]ail as to present an exhibit[illegible]ing in the extreme. Simple f[illegible] and wagoners had been choused [illegible] of their common-sense, and taught to believe that such a privation added strength to the general system; just as some unknowing ones of the present day fancy that the prunning knife produces additional growth in those branches which it spares. This docking pestilence (I allude to the custom of removing the whole of the tail) once raged throughout our island; and you would have thought that Dame Nature herself had taken snittle, as we say in Yorkshire; for I knew a farmer's mare in the county of Durham, about the year 1794, that produced three foals, successively, without any tail at all.

Waterton's Essays.

Amusing.—King Charles II. on a certain time, paying a visit to Dr. Bushby, the Doctor is said to have strutted through the school with his hat upon his head, while his majesty walked complaisantly behind him, with his hat under his arm; but when he was taking his leave at the door, the Doctor, with great humility, thus addressed the King—"I hope your majesty will excuse my want of respect hitherto; but if my boys were to imagine a greater man in the kingdom than myself, I should never be able to rule them."

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

FORGED STATEMENT.

We lay before our readers the following affidavits in support of Mr. Abraham Forney. The public can now form an opinion whether a fraud was committed upon the old gentleman or not:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Lincoln County. }

Some time early in August last, 1844, I saw a publication in the Jeffersonian paper published in Charlotte, purporting to be my Uncle Abraham Forney's certificate taken by Joseph W. Hampton, respecting Ezekiel Polk. Some short time afterwards, I learned from my sister Mrs. Shipp, that my Uncle Forney called at her house on the way to Dr. William Johnston's, and there denied that the publication in the Jeffersonian was correct; and that J. W. Hampton had misrepresented him, and he wished to have his certificate made correct, and I understood was displeased.

Believing it a duty I owed an only surviving Brother of my Father, Peter Forney, 85 years of age, I set out on the 28th August to have a correct and true statement, and see that justice was done my old uncle. On my way on the 29th Aug. to Uncle Forney's, I called at J. D. Graham's, Esq., to get him to go up with me as a Justice of the Peace, to swear my Uncle to a true statement. Mr. Graham was absent from home, I understood had not returned from Charlotte Court, but was expected that night. I passed on to my Uncle's with the Jeffersonian paper in my pocket, containing said false publication. No person was with him but his wife; I read over the publication to him, he stated it was false, and he wished it corrected. I remained until nearly night, and left for my Brother-in-law's, John Fulenwider's. On the next day, I again called at Mr. Graham's, found him at home, and stated my business to him. He replied he wished me to get some other Justice, he had reasons he did not wish to attend to the business. On inquiring found Jacob Helderman, Esq. was absent from home, the only one convenient. Mr. Graham with reluctance consented to go if I could send for W. W. Monday, Esq. After we arrived there, I did send for my Uncle's son Earbarbt Forney, to go for W. W. Monday, but he being absent from home, Mr. Graham consented to swear him. It is due to Graham to state, he knew nothing of my coming to get a true statement until the 30th August, the day it was sworn to before him, nor had I seen him or sent any word to him previous. After my arrival at my Uncle Abraham Forney's, I read over the publication to him. He denied the statements, and wished it corrected. I stated to him to make a true statement; he did so, it was written down and read over to him 6 or 7 times round, and told to notice that every word was correct. After having it read so many times loud in his own language, he pronounced all correct, and swore to it before Jno. D. Graham, Esq. And I, J. M. Forney, believe it to be a true statement, and further state there was not a syllable said to persuade or force him, and further deny that there has been any unfriendly feelings between J. W. Hampton and myself. Having given a true and correct statement, I challenge contradiction, and leave the public to judge as to my incapacity to state the truth, and Joseph W. Hampton's corrupt motives in taking the advantage of my old Uncle Abraham, and ask the public to notice the evidence below.

J. W. FORNEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 15th of Oct. 1844. J. G. HAND, J. P.

Being called on by my brother-in-law, J. M. Forney, as to my knowledge of what I know as to the certificate J. W. Hampton took from Abraham Forney on the 3d Aug. 1844, in his paper 16th Aug. respecting E. Polk. About the 20th Aug. old Uncle Abraham Forney came to my house to spend 2 or 3 days. While there, I received the Jeffersonian paper containing said certificate, with Abraham's Forney's mark. I read it over to him; he pronounced it a lie several times before I read the piece through, and was much displeased and wished it corrected. This was the week before Charlotte Court, and I think 8 or 10 days before J. M. Forney went up to his Uncle's to have a correct statement sworn to.

WILL JOHNSTON.

Sworn to and subscribed the 15th of October, 1844, before J. G. HAND, J. P.

A. E. Forney's evidence, son Abraham Forney. On the 14th Aug. 1844, at the digging of Mrs. Reggins' grave, was [illegible]

[illegible]

Polk was a Tory, on which Mr. Polk remarked that he had taken protection to save his property. J. W. Hampton wrote down the conversation which had taken place, and read it over only once to Mr. Forney, he then read the statement as Mr. Forney had made it; he read over in the certificate what Mr. Forney had told him, that E. Polk was elected Sheriff of Mecklenburg but the people of said county would not let him serve on account of his tory principles. The certificate never read that E. Polk was among the foremost in getting up the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, but it stated Brevard and Balch wrote that Declaration. I recollect distinctly all the conversation which took place that day between J. W. Hampton, Polk and Mr. Forney, and he never said Polk was a Whig, but on the contrary stated he was a tory. I was within a few feet, and heard distinctly every word read over, and it never stated, as J. W. Hampton read, that E. Polk was a Whig. After they left, Mr. Forney said to me they will go away and alter the paper and make E. Polk a liberty man. J. W. Hampton asked Mr. Forney if Maj. J. Davidson was a tory. He said no, he was a liberty man. Mr. Forney never said any thing about being qualified to the certificate which he had given Hampton and Polk. I heard my husband say 10 years ago, and repeatedly, that E. Polk was a Tory and that his brother, T. Polk had told him so.

her
RACHEL X FORNEY.
mark

This day, the 17th of Oct. 1844, the above certificate was sworn to and subscribed before me.

J. HELDERMAN, J. P.

I do certify that I am well acquainted with Mrs. R. Forney and know that she is a lady of perfectly sound mind and of the strictest integrity.

J. HELDERMAN, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Lincoln County. }

I, John D. King, of said County, being called on to state a conversation which took place on the 15th of August, at the burying of Mrs. Rigan, between Abraham Forney, William King, Sen., and myself. The following conversation, so far as I can recollect, took place:—My brother, W. King, asked Mr. Forney if there hadn't been some people lately to see him to get him to certify that Maj. John Davidson was a Tory in the time of the Revolutionary War. He said there had been such people. My brother asked who they were. He said Thomas Hampton, Esq. was there in the fore part of the day, and asked him some questions respecting Maj. Davidson's character in the time of the Revolutionary War. He, Forney, told Hampton, Davidson was always counted a good man. He asked him if he had ever heard him called a Tory. He said he never had, till lately he heard Lawson Wilson say he was; that he, Forney, knew him to be a good Whig. My brother or myself asked Mr. Forney if he had not signed a certificate certifying that Davidson was a Tory. He said he had not. I asked Forney if he had not signed some kind of a paper respecting Davidson. He said he had not. Mr. Forney further stated that Thomas Hampton, Esq. requested him, Forney, to go with him home to the Springs, which he refused to do, being at that time in bad health. Said Hampton then left his house, and in a short time after, Joseph W. Hampton and another man came to his house, and after an introduction and some conversation, the man who came with Joseph W. Hampton (Mr. Polk) asked him some questions respecting his politics. Forney told him he was a '76 man; that he was a Whig then and was one yet, and that he intended to support Clay. Polk then asked Forney if he knew the Polks in the time of the Revolutionary War. He said he did—Thomas Polk was his Colonel, a fine man; and there was William Polk, a good soldier. Mr. Polk asked him if he knew any more of the family. He said he was well acquainted with Ezekiel Polk. They asked him what kind of a man E. Polk was. Forney told them that E. Polk was a Tory. They asked how he knew he was a Tory. He said he was so called, for he received a Captain's commission and was ordered to go against the Indians, which Polk refused to do; he was then ordered to go against a parcel of Tories and Negroes near Monk's Corner, and instead of going there he went and joined Cornwallis at Charlotte, N. C., and that on one occasion Col. Tho. Polk told him his brother, Ezekiel Polk, was a Tory. After [illegible]

[illegible]

and Wm. Polk were his Polks, and good Whigs, and fought well, but E. Polk was elected Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and the people of said county would not permit him to act in that capacity, because he took protection under Lord Cornwallis when in Charlotte. He, the said A. Forney, further stated, that Col. T. Polk told him that E. Polk entertained and held Tory principles. I have been acquainted with A. Forney upwards of 40 years, and intimately so within the last 3 years, on account of proving my father's services in the Revolutionary War, in order that my mother should draw a pension for his services; and I believe his mind to be perfectly sound—as much so as ever it was, and that he could not be induced by any man living to swear to a falsehood.

HENRY BARKLEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th day of Oct., 1844. J. W. MOORE, J. P.

USEFUL MEMORANDA.

The whole number of electors to be chosen is 275—and it therefore requires 138 to elect a President and Vice President.

According to a statement in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, the Electors for the several States will meet on the first Wednesday in December next, at places designated in their respective States by the Legislatures, and proceed to ballot on separate tickets for President and Vice President. One at least of the persons voted for must be a resident of a State other than that in which the Electors reside. The Electors are required to make and sign three certificates, each stating the number of votes given by them, and on two distinct lists the number of votes for President and Vice President, and for whom cast. Each certificate is to be sealed and endorsed, that it contains the vote of such a State for President and Vice President, and annexed to it a certified list of the Electors of the State. All are to be addressed to the President of the Senate.

One of these certificates is to be carried to its destination by a person appointed by the Electors, or a majority of them, in writing, for which service he is to be allowed 25 cents per mile for his expenses going and returning, and is bound to deliver his charge at the seat of Government, on the first Wednesday in January ensuing. The second of these certificates is despatched forthwith by mail, and the third deposited with the district judge of the district where the Electors assemble. In case of the failure to receive either certificate by the first Wednesday in January, it is the duty of the U. S. Secretary of State to send a special messenger for the one left in the custody of the judge, as above mentioned.

On the first Wednesday of February, Congress proceeds to ascertain officially the result of the election. Tellers are previously appointed, one by the Senate and two by the House. At the hour specified for the purpose, the Senate repair to the Hall of the House, their clerk bearing the certificates received from the several Electoral colleges of the States. The President of the Senate takes the chair, and after announcing the purpose of the joint meeting, proceeds to break the seals of the envelopes, commencing with Maine, and proceeding in geographical order, handing over each to the tellers, without reading.

The superscription and contents of each are read by one of the tellers. The tellers then count the votes, and make duplicate lists thereof, which are handed to the presiding officer, who announces the result and declares the persons, if any, who have received the majority of all the votes given by the Electors, to be chosen President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate then withdraw, their chief clerk bearing with him the votes of the Electors, and one of the lists made by the tellers, to deposit in the archives of the body. The President elect is then waited on by a joint committee of the two houses, and the Vice President elect by the President of the Senate, and notified of their election.

In case that no person receives a majority of the Electoral votes for President, the House of Representatives immediately proceed to the choice by ballot, from the persons (not exceeding three) who have received the highest number of votes. The vote in such case is by States, each State being allowed one vote only, a majority of the Representatives of said State present deciding for whom that vote shall be cast. A quorum for the choice of President consists of a member or members from two thirds of the States [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Saturday night, with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult.

The news brought by this arrival is not of much importance.

The demand for Cotton throughout the week had been considerable, and the quantity offering was large. Prices, however, had been reduced to within ⅛d of the lowest price of last year.

The Money Market continued buoyant, and the rage for Railway investments as great as ever.

There had been more incendiarism in the agricultural districts in the vicinity of London.

Mr. O'Connell seems to be making progress with his scheme of federal association. It meets with hearty opposition from the *Standard* and its party.

Louis Philippe terminated his visit on the 14th, and the next day reached Calais, by way of Dover, where he was enthusiastically received by the people. The Queen, who had been anxiously awaiting his arrival at Treport, learning his destination, met him at Calais.

Mr. Everett, the American Minister, who had been absent for some time on the Continent, had returned to England.

Report of the Cotton Market, Oct. 18th.—The trade have purchased much more extensively since our last publication, and a large quantity of Cotton has changed hands; the market, notwithstanding, has had a tendency to droop, being depressed by the abundant supply on offer; in many instances an abatement of ⅛d per lb on American and Surat has been submitted to, and the Committee of Brokers have reduced the quotations of "fair" Upland to 4½d, "fair" Mobile to 4½d, "fair" Orleans to 4¾d, which rates are within ⅛d per lb of the lowest prices of last year for that quality. Business to-day is not quite so animated as at the commencement of the week:—about 4,500 bales have met with buyers, and the entire sales since Friday amount to 34,610 bales. Speculators have taken 1200 American and 200 Surat, and exporters 400 American, 800 Surat, and 100 Pernams.

HOLD ON TO THE PAPER.

"What'll you do for something to fill up your paper with, after the Presidential election is over?"

Dear sir, we apprehend no lack of matter for our paper. We have followed the business for six or eight years, and always found an overflowing abundance of the raw material: the great difficulty has ever been, to select from the distracting mass that which was most suitable. No—the one, absorbing, worldly dread upon our minds, is the want of "something to fill up"—our pockets.

Not the least fear, sir, of a dearth of news, or of a halt in public affairs. The world rolls over and over as fast as ever; population is multiplying and replenishing every where in a most astonishing manner; and there will be no lack of something to read and write and talk about, while the number of heads to contrive and hands to execute continue to increase.

The Presidential election over and the returns canvassed,—the General Assembly will be in session and its proceedings claiming space and attention. And Gov. Morehead's message must be published and undergo the ordeal of public comment and criticism. Then, the old Governor goes out and the new Governor comes in, the first of January, when we shall have his inaugural and the attendant doings. This winter, too, comes the *short* session of Congress, with its *long* speeches. The inauguration of the new President will take place the 4th of next March; we shall have his Address, a specimen of his workmanship in the Cabinet making line, and the development of his policy—all to be *speculated* about and commented upon. Next summer comes another congressional election in North Carolina—and so forth, and so on—other important matters in their order, as long as we all shall live, and longer too. All this is to be interspersed with marriages, deaths, prices current, earthquakes, storms, fires, floods, inventions, discoveries, lawsuits, mobs, murders, wars, famines, pestilence, accidents, catastrophes, tales, jokes, advertisements, and news in general from Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Mexico and Texas—from the North, East, West, and all over creation. In short, nobody has cause to fear any lack of news, unless some fatal epidemic shall seize all the knaves in the world, and the fool-killer come along with a big stick and prove completely successful in his arduous mission,—in which [illegible] st fortunate [illegible] alive!

[illegible] *Patriot.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

We have been blamed frequently for [illegible] ing on the chivalry a feeling that reflects too lightly the sanctity of this glorious union. We might have been wrong, but the proofs that such a feeling is harbored in a neighboring State, and that the purpose of sundering the republic and forming a southern Confederacy is seriously entertained, have not been wanting, and are daily thickening around us. One branch of the democracy, led on by the reckless spirits of South Carolina, are bent on this unholy purpose, if there is any meaning in the words of leading and talented men. Listen, ye lovers of your country, to the remarks of the Hon. *George McDuffie*, on a recent occasion, and say if we have done injustice to the views and motives of his disciples.

"Before High Heaven I declare that the non-repeal of the Yankee Whig Tariff of 1842, will witness the *secession* of South Carolina, the *disunion* of her Southern sister States, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, upon which will fall the gentlest dews of heaven that will cause her plains to blossom like the rose, and her cities to rise to the wealth and grandeur of London, Paris and N. York."

What say you now? Dissolve the Union, says this great gun of democracy, "and the plains of the Southern Confederacy will blossom like the rose." Was this the opinion of the great, the immortal WASHINGTON! Were such the sentiments of that glorious band of patriots that waded through blood to secure our freedom, and afterwards, like a band of pure and disinterested patriots, framed our government and put it in successful operation. Mr. McDuffie not only speaks for his own State, but pledges her Southern sister States, *Georgia included*, to his vile scheme of DISUNION. Is not the theme awful to think of? Does not the thought fall like ice on the heart of the patriot and philanthropist?—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Contemptible!—The Globe and other kindred papers, are shedding crockodile tears over the death of Mrs. Cilley, and resorting to the despicable trickery of attempting to excite sympathy for her and prejudice against Mr. Clay. To do this their editors assert a downright untruth—a base, wilful, deliberate falsehood—nay, two of them; namely that 'when the bleeding body of Mr. Cilley was borne along the Pennsylvania avenue, and Mr. Clay (who had advised the revival of the controversy, settled already between Messrs. Graves and Cilley) perceived that some of his friends were appalled at the general grief and consternation produced by the sight, he said, lightly!—"Oh it's only a nine days' bubble."

Mr. Clay did *not* advise the revival of the controversy nor did he say 'its only a nine days' bubble;' and the Editors of the Globe *know* it. They know, too, that Mr. Clay did all he could to prevent the duel between Graves and Cilley: they *know* that it was Cilley's friends who urged it on and prevented an adjustment of the controversy; they *know* that Cilley was considered 'a dead shot' with the rifle, and that they were *confident* he would kill Graves: they *know* too that so anxious were they to bring on the fight, that one of the Editors of the Globe offered to lend Graves his rifle, or permitted the offer to be made by others, so that he (Graves) should have no excuse for not fighting and fighting immediately! And yet *knowing* all these facts, the Editors of the Globe and other Locofoco Editors, and members of Congress too, have left no means unused, fair or foul, to imbue the public mind with the belief that Mr. Clay caused the duel, and prevented an adjustment of the difficulty: in doing this they show malice unparalleled and an utter disregard of truth.—We have heard it asserted, and it has never been denied, that so confident were Cilley's friends that he would kill Graves, who was no marksman, that one of them took out his watch about the time the duel was to take place, and said to those present, 'Gentlemen, Graves is now a dead man.' And yet these blood-hounds now endeavor to excite animosity against Mr. Clay, because Cilley, and not Graves, was killed.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Whig Potato.—We have a Sweet Potato in our possession, raised by Mr. James Busbee, of this County, which measures 18 inches round, 15 inches long, and weighs 8½ pounds! Beat this who can!

Raleigh Register.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 30.—Schr. Richard Thompson from Charleston. 31.—Schr. Tionesta from Charleston. Nov. 1.—Brigs Ouchita from Martinique, Capt. John from Charleston. 2.—Brig Peruvian from New York; Schr. Julia from Philadelphia. 3.—Schr. Hope from Newport. 4.—Brigs Noble from Boston, Calcutta from Charleston; Schr. A. F. Thorn from N. York.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 31.—Schrs. Erie for Charleston, Alarie for New York. Nov. 1.—Brig Frances Louisa for Guadaloupe; Schr. Harp for Baltimore. 2.—Brig Clarissa for New Orleans; Schrs. George & William for New York, Regulus for ditto, Ellen for Philadelphia. 6.—Brigs Edward Blake for Guadaloupe, Betsey for Havana, Ceylon for ditto, Br. Brig Victoria for Trinidad.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 13.

Brandy, peach.	50 a 60		Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50		Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8½		Molasses,	35 a 40
Beeswax,	27 a 28		Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12 a 15		Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	7 a 10		Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Coffee,	7½ a 10		Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	5½ a 6		Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20		Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	40 a 50		" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½		" Loaf,	14 a 16
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½		Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½		Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	25 a 28		Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed, $1 00 a $1 12½			Tin, box, ⅓ x,	$10
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
" dry,	8 a 10		Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron,	4½ a 5		Whiskey,	35 a 40
Lard,	8 a 8½			
Lime,	$1½ a $2		Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Cotton is coming to market quite freely, and sells at 5½ a 6. Flour 3½ a 4½. Flaxseed $1 a $1 12½. Corn 40 a 45.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 6.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 50 a 12 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 10 00; Shingles 2 50 a 4 00; Corn 42 a 45; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 3 12 a 3 25.

Turpentine—For several days the sales have been at about 2 17; that was the rate yesterday. Tar has gone up to 1 37, and is in good demand.

Timber—One raft of extra quality brought 8½ on Monday; the ordinary qualities range between 5½ and 7½.

Lumber, &c.—There have been sales of flooring boards lately at 12 dollars. Nothing to report of wide boards or scantling. A lot of R. O. staves, dressed, brought 12 dollars. Shingles command 2½ to 3, and are much wanted.

A cargo of Martinique Molasses was sold at 25 cents; the same is selling out in lots at 27 and 28.

A cargo T. I. Salt brought 25 cents.

Corn from store is worth 42 to 45; there is none afloat.—*Chronicle.*

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 6¾—¼ cent lower.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature for the State of North Carolina, to repeal or so alter the law passed at the last session, in relation to the removal of the public buildings in Montgomery county, as to permanently locate said buildings; and also to provide for supplying the records destroyed by the late burning of the Court House in said County, and in relation to the registering of grants, mesne conveyances, bills of sale, and other deeds, which have been already registered, the evidence of which registration has been destroyed by the burning of the Register's books for said County.

Nov'r 8, 1844. 32tf

To all whom it may concern:

YOU are hereby notified, that application will be made to the next Legislature, by Wm. G. Smith and others, for the purpose of forming water through the thoroughfare or arm of Pee Dee River, which forms Colson's Island, in Anson county, by cutting a canal from the mouth of said thoroughfare to some point on the River below Dr. Watkins' Fish Traps; and also to [illegible] said canal across to McRae's Island.

Also, application will be made to the Legislature, to incorporate a Milling and Manufacturing Company, whose machinery will be erected on said canal or thoroughfare.

Anson County, Nov. 8, 1844. 32-3w

The citizens of Stanly county will take notice, that application will be made to the next Legislature to restore Jones [illegible] to the County Court of said County.

Albemarle, Nov. 8, 1844. 32-3w

Illegal Voting.—Sentence of Dagit Miller, the Locofoco Cooperman.—This person, who was found guilty a few days ago in Baltimore City Court by a jury of his countrymen for conspiring to vote some fourteen or more persons in several wards of Baltimore at the Governor's election on Saturday last, was taken into Court on Saturday [illegible] and sentenced to *six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.* The Court, in pronouncing the sentence, spoke in a forcible manner of the enormity of the crime, and regretted the [illegible] ability to send the accused to the penitentiary. Let this be a warning to illegal voters.

We notice the names of five other persons who have been convicted and fined, of many who have been held to bail or committed, and of twenty more against whom warrants have been issued, all by a single magistrate of the city of Baltimore, since the 21st ultimo.

Betting on Elections.—Apropos—here is a specimen, from a Michigan paper, which is the best bet on the election we have seen: Some Yankee girl is offering to bet on Polk's election with any respectable, good looking young man, as follows:—"The stakes shall be the parties. If Polk is elected, I win and marry the gentleman who bets against me; if he is not, the gentleman wins and marries me."

Arkansas.—The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 12th October says that Thomas S. Drew, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of that State, is twelve over both his competitors. The Independent candidate received only about twelve hundred votes. The same paper states that Mr. Yell (Loco) is elected to Congress by a decisive majority.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Murchison, Mr. JOHN STANDISH, of Marlborough, late of Boston, Mass., to Miss SARAH LUMSDEN, youngest daughter of Mr. George W. Lumsden of Johnston county, late of this town.

In Moore county, on the [illegible] ult., by the Rev. Samuel Bowen, Mr. WILLIAM PIPKIN to Miss ELIZABETH HILL, all of Moore.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. JANE BRANSON, relict of the late Henry Branson, aged 80 years.

In this town, on Thursday night last, EDWIN, infant son of Mr. Joseph Hollow.

In Wilmington, on the 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZA JONES, [illegible]

In Rockingham county, [illegible] November, [illegible] Mr. DAVID KYES, [illegible]

In Greensborough, [illegible] ANDREW LINDSAY, Esq., [illegible] the 6th, ABSALOM T. HUMPHREYS, [illegible]

In Guilford county, [illegible] ELIZABETH BEARD, [illegible] THOMPSON. [illegible]

In Montgomery county, on the 25th ult., of Scarlet Fever, [illegible] JOHN STANLY, [illegible] and fourteen days.

In dreams the loved one comes to us,
[illegible]

In Marion District, S. C., on the 6th instant, Mrs. ELIZA C. BROWN, [illegible]

At Davidson College, [illegible] M. G. BECK, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Philanthropic Society, of which he was a member, adopted the following resolutions, expressive of their high regard for the worth of the deceased:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, in his wise dispensation of his Providence, to remove from among us our esteemed fellow-member, JOHN M. G. BECK; and whereas, we feel sensibly the loss which this Society sustained in his death.

1. *Resolved*, [illegible]

2. *Resolved*, [illegible]

3. *Resolved*, That J. W. Gould and J. W. McRae, be a committee to write a letter of condolence [illegible]

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents, [illegible] the Editors of the Charlotte Journal, Fayetteville Observer, and South Carolina Temperance Advocate [illegible]

J. R. McKINLEY, } *Committee.*
WM. McNEILL, }

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 13, Henrietta Co's boat [illegible] with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J W Wright, Beverly Rose, H & E J Lilly, John McRae, W Donald, A W Steel, W McIntyre, H L Myrover & Co, Hall & Holt, P P Johnson & Co, Jones & Dunn, E J Hale, H Leete, H Branson, and Tillinghast & Co, of this place; and for Jordan Covington & Vaughan, Wm G Webb, T C & Co, G B, J H Evans, J M Worth & Co, W Worth, J & T C Worth, J & J A Worth, Clark, W Lassiter, Perkins & [illegible] C B & [illegible] Jackson, of the interior.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1844.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

North Carolina.

	Clay.	Polk.	Whig gain.	Loco gain.
[illegible]	351	283	42	
[illegible]	250	486	22	
[illegible]	429	527	14	
[illegible]	1000 maj.		52	
[illegible]	379 maj.		95	
[illegible]	366	624	126	
[illegible]	1192	785	48	
[illegible]	753	1101	69	
[illegible]	455	"	31	
[illegible]	748	374	70	
[illegible]	157 maj.		59	
[illegible]	1001	640	228	
[illegible]	257 maj.		103	
[illegible]	1 maj.		21	
[illegible]	636	942	3	
[illegible]	2150	545	158	
[illegible]	56 maj.		17	
[illegible]	1252 maj.		104	
[illegible]	61 maj.		19	
[illegible]	225	356	27	
[illegible]	970	1736	96	
[illegible]	909	1201	142	
[illegible]	659	138	42	
[illegible]	159 maj.		5	
[illegible]	383	1123	78	
[illegible]	663	252	42	
[illegible]	522		173	
[illegible]	1307	293	47	
[illegible]	804	117	122	
[illegible]	558	529	9	
[illegible]	1171	312	95	
[illegible]	833	586	172	
[illegible]	120 maj.		111	
[illegible]	530	48	22	
[illegible]	191 maj.		17	
[illegible]	200 maj.		58	
[illegible]	1012	481		36
[illegible]	35 maj.			17
[illegible]	30 maj.			62
[illegible]	119 maj.			3
[illegible]		394 maj.		46
[illegible]	135	303		66
[illegible]	283	1182		88
[illegible]	26 maj.			33
[illegible]	223	936		93
[illegible]	126	1503		85
[illegible]	336	760		75
[illegible]	30 maj.			23
[illegible]	502	456		55
[illegible]	203	172		11
[illegible]	588	655		121
[illegible]	540	500		31
[illegible]		250 maj.		63
[illegible]	74	894		94
[illegible]	1086	1589		104
[illegible]	275	639		39
[illegible]	631	876		8
[illegible]	130	1022		60
[illegible]		69 maj.		9
[illegible]	533	858		79
[illegible]	158	810		93
[illegible]	254	944		28
[illegible]	1013	1374		133
[illegible]	1268	481		139

Whig gain, 511. [illegible] counties, viz. Buncombe, [illegible] Haywood, Henderson, Hyde, Macon, Onslow, Yancey, to be heard from. Without further loss the Whig majority will be 4,064.

New Hampshire.

[illegible] towns, Clay 12,524, Polk 17,868. Majority 5,344.

Rhode Island.

Complete returns are, for Clay 7,279, for Polk [illegible] Clay's majority 2,5?2.

Connecticut.

[illegible] ority for Clay is upwards of 3000.

New York.

Contrary to all our hopes and expectations, New York goes for Polk. The Journal of Commerce [illegible] majority 6,067.

[illegible] Legislature is largely Locofoco, and will have [illegible] Senators to elect, in place of Wright and Tallmadge.

[illegible] Congress, 14 Whigs, including 4 Natives; 20 [illegible] present Congress, 10 Whigs, 24 Locos.

The New York Express says: "To this result, then, [illegible] come at last. *That fraudulent Foreign vote* [illegible] *given the electoral vote of the State of New York to James K. Polk, and that the same vote* [illegible] *elsewhere has given him a majority of the electoral votes of the country.* Our enemies [illegible] not conceal this fact. It is beyond disguise. [illegible] in the vote of this city. It is seen in the [illegible] St. Lawrence and Jefferson. It is seen along [illegible] counties, and everywhere where there has [illegible] material to make voters of. Most melancholy [illegible] it has been seen in many of our public [illegible]

[illegible] TWO TO TEN THOUSAND CITIZENS WERE MADE [illegible] CITY OF NEW YORK, WHO NEVER VOTED BEFORE, [illegible] ELECTION OF TUESDAY LAST. More foreigners were made citizens by thousands than the [illegible] given to Mr. Polk,—and the worst feature [illegible] between, as we had abundant testimony during the process of naturalization, that PERJURY had [illegible] influence in the manufacture of foreign voters [illegible] itself.

New Jersey.

[illegible] Whig majority is about 1000.

[illegible] Whigs and one Loco are elected to Congress. [illegible] the state of parties in the present Congress.

Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg Argus publishes returns from all [illegible] counties, of which more than half are official. Polk's majority so far 6,610.

Maryland.

Clay's majority 3,227, a gain of 2679 since the [illegible] election.

Virginia.

The Globe thinks that Polk's majority will be nearly 5,000. It will certainly be materially [illegible] than Van Buren's in 1840, as he has gained [illegible] counties over the majority of 1394 in 1840.

Georgia.

Returns from 68 counties give a Whig gain of 543 [illegible] since the late Congressional election, when [illegible] Locofoco majority was upwards of 2300. 25 [illegible] to hear from. The gain is evidently not [illegible] and the State must be set down as certain [illegible] Polk.

Ohio.

In 56 counties, the Whig gain is 5,081. Clay's [illegible] will be 6 or 7,000.

Kentucky.

Covington and Newport only heard from, in which Clay's gain is between 1 and 200.

Indiana.

The Baltimore Patriot has returns from 16 counties in Indiana, showing a Whig gain of 767 votes over the Governor's Election in 1843, when Whitcomb (Loco,) beat Bigger (Whig,) 3,013 votes. This looks like carrying the State for Clay.

RECAPITULATION.

The elections in the following States have been heard from sufficiently to authorize the announcement of those States having chosen Electors of President and Vice President, as stated:

	Clay.	Polk.
Ohio,	23	
Maryland,	8	
Connecticut,	6	
North Carolina,	11	
Rhode Island,	4	
New Jersey,	7	
Pennsylvania,		26
New Hampshire,		6
Georgia,		10
Virginia,		17
New York,		36
	59	95

Of the States yet to be heard from, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas, all voted on the 4th. Louisiana and Tennessee on the 5th. Massachusetts, Maine and Alabama on the 11th. Vermont and Delaware on the 12th; and South Carolina by the Legislature.

Of these, we expect to carry Kentucky, 12 votes, Indiana, 12, Louisiana, 6, Tennessee, 13, Massachusetts, 12, Vermont 6, and Delaware, 3. If so, add these 64 votes to the 59 already received by Mr. Clay, and it will make 123 votes. 138 are required to elect. It is possible that he may get Mississippi, 6, and Michigan, 5. Still he would want 4 votes, which we do not hope for in the remaining States, viz: Illinois, 9, Missouri, 7, Arkansas, 3, Maine, 9, Alabama, 9, or South Carolina, 9.

With this statement, our readers can judge for themselves. We have now no expectation that Mr. Clay can be elected.

THE FINAL RESULT.—The great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia have given their votes to James K. Polk, and consequently Jas. K. Polk will be the next President of the U. States! This amazing result, equally amazing, we doubt not, to most men of both parties, is effected by an aggregate majority of perhaps 15,000 in about one million of votes, and those 15 thousand obtained by means which it is useless now further to state, except as a single sample to mention, that three thousand new voters were manufactured during the last month in the city of New York alone. That many of these, and many other votes given in that mart of corruption, were frauds upon the people, there can be no question. The only matter of uncertainty is, how many such votes were counted? whether Polk received enough such to give him his trifling majority in both the great States of New York and Pennsylvania? It is the opinion of those on the spot, that he did.

But, the votes have been received. They are as effective as those of the oldest citizens, as those who are identified with the country by birth, feeling and interest. There is no remedy, and it is the duty of every good citizen to submit. We can do so, with deep regret indeed, but with the proud consciousness that the evil, if it prove an evil, as we have not a doubt it will, is not at all to be laid at our door.—The Whigs of North Carolina have done their duty, faithfully, fully, and honestly. It is the will of Providence that their efforts shall come to naught in the great result; and, whether it be intended as a scourge, or to save us from one, it is equally our duty to bow to His decree. We have firmly believed that it could not be permitted. But He in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, *has* permitted it, and, surprised and disappointed as we are, we know that "the ways of the Lord are right."

It is wonderful, however, that a man utterly unknown, six months ago, even by name, to ninety-nine hundredths of those who voted for him, should be chosen over a man who has been first among the first, for upwards of thirty years; who has served his country wisely and well in all stations; who has twice saved the very Union itself from dismemberment. It is one more evidence of the too-apparent fact, that public service, talents, and patriotism, are no longer to furnish a passport to office in this country. Let no one hope ever again to see a great man fill our highest offices. If HENRY CLAY cannot be elected, who, that is eminent, can? As in revolutionary France, so it is coming to be with us, the higher the qualifications, the more certainly does the possessor become the mark for destruction.

The immediate effects of this election, we fear, will be to impair credit, crush enterprize, and shake the foundations of that prosperity which now cheers nearly every branch of business. What its ultimate effects will be, can only be determined by the development of the policy of the new Administration. The country is in profound ignorance of what that policy is to be—except *negatively*. When called upon, during the canvass, to state what they were *for*, the reply was only, "we are for Texas, and *against* every thing the Whigs are for." They are against the Tariff, of course; but let no one suppose that they are going to repeal it, and establish their much talked of Free Trade. That was a humbug, first rate to electioneer upon; but they dare not adopt it. Indeed, if we wished to make those who have elected Polk feel the bitterest fruits of their triumph, we would pray for the adoption of that very Free Trade under whose banner they have been humbugged. Pennsylvania, for instance, than which no part of the world is more dependent on the Protective system, has given her vote apparently to destroy that system. Who could complain, if the Whigs united with the Southern Locofoco Free Traders, to give her Free Trade,—to take off the duties on Iron and Coal, and let her drain to the dregs the cup she has prepared for herself? If Mr. Polk advocates Free Trade in wool, and would make it duty free, why not accommodate the wool growers of New York who have put him in power? Let us have the glorious experiment of breaking down every thing in our own country, and buying every thing from Europe! They work for a shilling a day there, why not here? But no. We have no desire to see any part of the country afflicted, and we would not aid in such a bitter retaliation for their infatuation or folly. The Tariff will not be repealed, though of course some change will be attempted, to give the appearance of sincerity, and to enable the leaders still further to humbug their followers.

Fortunately, the first two years of the Administration, at least, will be controlled by a Whig Senate, which will prevent the passage of bad laws, and veto the appointment of bad men to office. There is some consolation in that.

Individually, we can bear this unexpected defeat as well as any one. We have never desired nor expected any thing at the hands of any administration. The good of the country has been our only aim. If that be promoted by the result, we shall have no cause to repine. If it be not, "thou canst not say I did it."

J. K. POLK'S BIRTH-PLACE.—The return from the county of Mecklenburg, and the adjoining county of Lincoln, ought to satisfy the people every where, of the estimation in which that branch of the Polk family is held, where best known. They have been among the strongest holds of Locofocoism in the State; and if old *Zeke*, as he is familiarly called, had been slandered, their people must have known it. If he was a true patriot in the Revolution, as Gen. Saunders asserted, and as the forged certificates employed by Mr. Haywood attempted to prove, they would have risen up as one man to vindicate his memory and sustain his party. But no. There is a large Whig gain in both counties! If any body wants confirmation of the sworn affidavits published on the preceding page of this paper, it will be found in this fact.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

ROCKINGHAM, Nov. 5.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: Below you will have the result of the election in Richmond county on yesterday. *We have done nobly!* We promised to do well, and so we have done. The Upper Fair Ground out-Heroded Herod; give it *three Cheers!*

	Clay.	Polk.
Stewartsville,	72	7
Laurel Hill,	115	7
Williamson's,	85	8
Wolf Pit,	51	17
McPherson's,	8	9
Rockingham,	68	16
Black Jack,	6	5
Steele's,	30	5
Upper Fair Ground,	367	43
	802	117

LAUREL HILL, Nov. 5.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that we had a fine turn out on Monday, although a number of our voters went to the Barbecue at the Upper Fair Ground. All the old men turned out, so much interest did the community feel in sustaining Whig principles. Old Mr. Hugh McLaurin, 92 years of age; Hugh Campbell, Duncan McCormick, Malcom Gillis, and Roderick MacQueen, all over 80 years of age; Angus MacDonald, John Buchanan, Arch'd D. MacLauchlin, Dugald Lytch, and Duncan Staiker, all 70 to 80 years of age. With the exception of Mr. MacLauchlin, they all voted for Henry Clay.

Our vote was, Clay 115, Polk 7. In August our vote was, Graham 97, Hoke 9.

So much for the Precinct at Laurel Hill!

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mr. E. J. Hale:—I give you below the vote of Montgomery, which is a gain of 42 votes in the county. The vote was a very large one, owing to the local matter of settling our Court House, which was decided in favor of West's Old Field, by 53 votes.

	Clay.	Polk.
Lawrenceville,	157	2
Morgan's,	97	3
Fork,	131	00
	385	5
[Beat this who can.]		
Stony Point,	161	25
Rock Spring,	42	35
Cochran's,	48	42
Diffie's,	83	31
	659	138

In Randolph county, the following was the vote in 5 precincts:

	Clay.	Polk.
Cross Roads,	29	00
Gray's,	98	00
Crawford's,	73	00
Lassater's,	64	00
Little River,	38	5
	302	5

MOORE COUNTY.

	Clay.	Polk.
McNeill's,	23	58
Hancock's,	50	30
Carthage,	89	121
Shepherd's,	94	84
Black's,	72	28
Sanders',	34	51
Sand Hills,	9	51
Sheffield's,	97	20
Ritter's,	71	57
	540	500

Old Trap, the celebrated Whig precinct in Camden county, gave Clay 338, Polk 5.

The Fork, in Montgomery county, gave Clay 131, Polk 0.

Albemarle, in Stanly county, Clay 150, Polk 0.

Laurel Hill, Richmond county, Clay 115, Polk 7.

Stewartsville, in the same county, Clay 72, Polk 7.

Upper Fair Ground, in the same county, Clay 367, Polk 43.

Westbrook's, in Sampson county, Clay 105, Polk 4.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A WHIG.—We have just seen a Whig who rode from Anson county to Bladen, where he resides, a distance of about 100 miles, to vote for Clay. He is now on his way back to Anson.

Immense Whig gain in Wilmington and New Hanover county!

It is with lively pleasure that we publish the annexed returns of the election on Monday in the town of Wilmington and other parts of the county of New Hanover. It will be seen that the staunch, *working* Whigs of Wilmington, have added NINETY-SEVEN to the vote polled by them in August, and reduced the majority of 119 exhibited against them at that time to 21! Is not this doing the thing in handsome style! The Whig vote of Wilmington in the Presidential election of 1840 was 277; present gain on that 56. At the same election the Whigs polled in the whole county 395; now they poll in the county 383, and an even hundred more than in August last.

Two or three weeks ago the Whigs of New Hanover pledged themselves, through the columns of this paper, to give the largest vote ever given by them in the county, and nobly have they redeemed their plight. And the Whigs of Upper Sound precinct too, where we gained 18 since August, and 24 since November 1840, well do they deserve the warm praises of their fellow Whigs throughout the State. Whigs of Wilmington, we appeal to you especially, to encourage them in their changed political feelings.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

	Clay.	Polk.	Graham.	Hoke.
Wilmington,	333	354	236	355
Upper Sound,	25	15	16	24
Sandy Run,	00	91	00	81
Holly Shelter,	2	49	00	55
Rocky Point,	4	89	6	
Long Creek,	00	128	3	134
South Washington,	9	102	10	108
Moore's Creek,	5	89	1	73
Piney Woods,	3	86	9	76
Cain Tuck,	00	39	00	45
Upper Black River,	2	81	2	79
	383	1123	283	1101
Polk's maj. 740.		Hoke's maj. 818.		

CAMPBELLTON.—A Subscriber who resides in this portion of our town, complains of our reflection on it in regard to health, in our last. He assures us that he has not had a fever in his family during the six years of his residence there. We are bound to make him amends, by admitting, that, by that test, his is a much more healthy portion of the town than that in which we live.

WHO IS HE?—We find the following extraordinary letter in the Globe of Thursday night last. It is there stated to have been written by "a member of the State Legislature" of North Carolina. Its intention was doubtless to influence the elections in Massachusetts, Delaware, &c.

Extract from a letter, dated

RALEIGH, North Carolina, Nov. 6, 1844.

I arrived here to-day, and write in great haste to inform you that we have heard from twelve counties, in which Polk's gain on the governor's vote at the August election is 1,459. We entertain not the slightest doubt that the State will go the democratic ticket by a majority ranging from 500 to 800. Three guns for "the old North State!"

P. S. Huzza for Polk and Dallas! Since writing the above, I have had the *pleasure* of hearing from six other counties, (which it is immaterial to name,) all which gave small majorities for Graham, which have now gone for Polk by a majority of 621. The most sanguine democrat in the State never expected such glorious results. The democratic senator in Johnston county is elected in the place of Sanders (whig,) deceased, by a majority of 128. I think I can safely say North Carolina will go for Polk by 1,500, *if things go on this way as they have begun.*

We discover, on examination, that the whole Locofoco gains which could have been heard from at Raleigh up to noon on Thursday, more than 24 hours after the letter purports to have been written, were not more than 974, whilst there were Whig gains heard from to balance the most of that. Yet this letter writer claims a gain of 2070 in 18 counties! Who is he? The Raleigh people should hunt him up. What member of the Legislature arrived there on Wednesday morning?

The Legislature of this State will meet on Monday next. Of its doings we hope to keep our readers fully and accurately informed.

The election of a Locofoco Senator in Johnston, producing a *tie* in that branch of the Assembly, will doubtless materially obstruct the transaction of business, throughout the whole Session, and especially the organization, election of Speaker, Clerks, &c., unless it should happen that some member shall be absent at the commencement of the Session. We shall not be surprised if the Message of Gov. Morehead be delayed by this difficulty. The competitors for the Speakers' chair of the Senate will probably be Col. A. Joyner of Halifax, and Gen. L. D. Wilson of Edgecombe. For the Speakership of the House we have heard several gentlemen named—among them, Mr. Stanly, Mr. Cherry, and Mr. Washington.

The great question of the Session, the most delicate and difficult to adjust satisfactorily, is the provision for the payment of the Rail Road responsibilities of the State. On this question we have nothing to say at present, except that neither our Legislature nor our people will be satisfied with any thing short of a full recognition of all our obligations. Nothing like repudiation can be talked of in this State.

Johnston Election.—The vote for State Senator in this County, stood as follows:

Tomlinson, (Loco,)	396
McLeod, (Whig,)	350
Loco majority,	46

Mr. Edwards, loco, has been elected to the Commons from the county of Greene, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Harper, Whig.

Mr. Douthet, whig, is elected from Davidson to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Brummell. The vote was, Douthet, 1656, Richards, 690.

—— Lea (Loco) is elected to the House of Commons from Caswell, in place of Walker, dec'd.

GEN. SAUNDERS.—A friend informs us that Gen. Saunders lately addressed the people of Montgomery county, at the only precinct in the County in which Hoke had a majority. The Locos boasted of great changes in their favor, but the consequence was, that at the late election, instead of their majority, *the Whigs beat them, having gained 22 votes!* The people of that county, even the Locos, are too enlightened to be gulled by the travelling pedlar of humbuggery. Our correspondent thinks that if Gen. Rigmarole had visited all the precincts, Polk would have lost 50 votes.

By the way, we learn that the valiant General abused the Editor of this paper by name in his speech at Wadesborough. We did not hear what he said; but have no doubt it was bitter enough; for he will never forgive us for detecting his deliberate falsehood about the "poor man's blanket" and "the rich man's blanket," in his speech in this town; and exposing his miserable meanness and falsehood, in going up to Raleigh and telling his friends there that we had hissed him, after he had acknowledged here that he was satisfied we had done no such thing.

We have not the precinct vote in Anson, but from the fact that the Whigs gained in the precincts first heard from, (those nearest to Wadesborough of course,) we have no doubt that the General's speech helped the Whig cause there, as it has done nearly every where. At Hillsborough, we find by the Recorder, we gained 14 votes, though Gen. Saunders and Gen. Daniel both spouted there two days before the election, and the Standard glorified it as a great affair. The fact is, that nearly every where in North Carolina "the water don't agree with him."

The "North Carolina Democratic Central Committee," who have made such a terrible outcry over the Whig Circular, which they falsely construed to threaten Revolution, would do well to turn their attention to the N. Y. Morning News, one of the principal Locofoco organs in that city, containing the following paragraph, in which the Locofoco Committee can doubtless discover something *almost* as alarming as the Whig Circular:—

"If the Whigs should cheat the Democracy out the Election by such means as this, *we would not answer for the consequence. That it would be patiently submitted to, may well be doubted.*"

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Bailey presiding.

THE [illegible] COURIER.—W[illegible] [illegible] nent of RICHARD [illegible] Esq. from th[illegible] nagement of [illegible] able and influential print, [illegible] tires after [illegible] than twelve [illegible] ful service,—sti[illegible] his interest [illegible] f the paper, bu[illegible] ng himself to the pr[illegible] ac Law. Th[illegible] urier will hereafter be st[illegible] Commercial and News paper, un[illegible] ent of the Junior partner, Mr. WM. [illegible] great ability and f[illegible] rness with which Mr. [illegible] adon [illegible] s ever opposed t[illegible] South Carolin[illegible] schemes of [illegible] ification, Secession, and Disunion, are too well known to permit of his withdr[illegible] without a general expression of deep regret.

From a long article, announcing his [illegible] we extract a single paragraph, which co[illegible] re sound practical common sense than all th[illegible] es Mr. McDuffie ever uttered against the [illegible] ued ruinous effects of the protective system:—

"Lastly, he favors the protective system, because he believes it to be the true economical system for South as well as North. The South has the raw material in her lap, the water power, in an unexampled extent, at her doors, and the power of steam at her command, and were she to diversify her labor, which now gluts the market annually with a surplus million of cotton bales, she would grow rich on manufactures, instead of being impoverished by the cultivation of almost a single staple. If England can buy and take our cotton 3000 miles across the Atlantic, manufacture it, bring it back 3000 miles, in the manufactured shape, resell it to us, and grow rich by the process—if New England, without growing a pound of cotton, can perform a similar operation, with like success, nothing is wanting but industry and enterprise on our part, with our superior advantages, for us of the South, to become the greatest cotton manufacturers in the world, to have our Lowells and our Manchesters too, and to make the world tributary to our wealth and greatness."

That is the true doctrine for the South! the true remedy for all our supposed grievances!

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For a number of days past the citizens of this place and the surrounding country have been greatly interested in the exercises and discussions of the Synod of North Carolina, which closed its Sessions on Saturday night.

The opening Sermon was preached on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Mahan, from New Jersey, in the absence of the Moderator, Mr. Philips; and the Synod was organized by the choice of Rev. S. Colton, of this place, Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. Burwell and Adams, Clerks.

The public exercises were peculiarly interesting, and well attended three times a day—at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and at candle-light. On Sabbath the Methodist Church was occupied by members of Synod; and in the afternoon a Sermon was delivered expressly to the colored people, in the session house of the Presbyterian Church.

The communion services in the Presbyterian Church were peculiarly solemn. The whole middle block of pews from the pulpit to the porch was filled with communicants, and many seats on the side blocks; and the impression made by the services of that day cannot be soon forgotten.

The discussions in Synod were of an exceedingly interesting nature, though none of them exciting; a spirit of kindness and brotherly affection pervading all the exercises and all the business.

The Synod determined to carry into effect the Colporteur system, and the work is to be commenced speedily; and thereby afford to the reading community an opportunity of being supplied with the Bible, and religious books of an approved character, and at a cheap rate.

On Sabbath night, after the reading of the Report of the Central Board of Foreign Missions, and a Sermon by Rev. Mr. Lacy, of Raleigh, a collection was taken up by the Board, amounting to $67 37. The public services were closed with an affectionate prayer by the oldest member of Synod, the Rev. John McIntyre, now more than four score years of age.

The Synod was dismissed by the Moderator, with a short speech, in which he alluded in a tender manner to the harmony of the meeting, the kindness of the Brethren in assisting him in the duties of Moderator; and more particularly to the fleeting nature of our days, by which he himself, though but in the meridian of life, was the second oldest member of the Synod.

Upon the whole, it has been the most interesting Synod the citizens of this place have in recollection. The next meeting is to be held in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK, Friday, P. M.

The result of the election in this state has cast quite a gloom over our business circles. Every thing is dull, and prices fallen off. Cotton is selling from the wharf at a decline of ¼ ⅜ per cent. from last week's prices.

Flour has fallen off 6¼ cents, and is dull of sale. Genesee, Ohio and Michigan has been taken in small parcels at $4.75.

Nothing doing in Southern kinds. Several samples of wheat were in market, but millers would not purchase unless at a decline. 3000 bushels Southern corn sold at 52 cents. Whiskey is dull at 28 a 29 cents; 500 tierces flax seed have been sold within the last three days at $9.50. New clover arrives slowly, and sells at 7c. 400 bbls. Southern spirits turpentine were taken at 36 a 37c. cash and time.

A sale of teas was held by M. Hoffman & Co. at which a decline of 2 a 3 cents was established.

Stocks have fallen off materially, as will be seen by the quotations of sales.

[The Journal of Commerce of Saturday says that stocks rose 2 per cent. on that day.]

☞ Our Philadelphia correspondent writes that when it was announced in that City yesterday that New-York had gone for Polk and Dallas, *Pennsylvania* Fives fell 1 per cent. and *Texas* Bonds rose 20!—There is a whole volume of commentary on the results of our Election—Moral, Political, Economical—in that single circumstance. How is it that the victory of one party depresses confidence in Public Faith and Public Prosperity!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Rather too Fast.—Would it not be as well to settle the Presidential question now on hand before we rush headlong into the contest for 1848. The U. S. Gazette says:

"We noticed that one of the Native American papers, yesterday nominated General W. Scott, and Judge McLean, as the candidates for President and Vice President in 1848.

The last North Carolinian, under the head "Outrage against Free Suffrage," makes several misstatements, which should be corrected. Those statements are contained in the following extracts from that paper:—

"Last Monday, for the first time—God grant it may be the last—Fayetteville saw the proprietors of the Rockfish* Cotton Factory, or three of the proprietors at least—there being two others present as *lookers on*—come to the polls and dictate to men how they should vote. We assert it upon our individual responsibility, being an eye-witness to it, that these proprietors faced men at the polls whom they employ, and who had democratic tickets in their hands. More than all this, their vote was demanded as being necessary to further the interests of the said proprietors. "Your interest and mine are the same" said they, and "if you vote for Polk, you vote against your own interest." Whether that was meant as an intimation that to vote for Polk would be a discharge, or not, let the public decide."

"Some days before the election, the principal proprietor of Rockfish Factory told the democrats in his employ (for there was no necessity for telling the whigs) that if Polk was elected, th[illegible] factories would all stop, and they would all be tur[illegible] d out of employment, but if Clay was elected, the[illegible] would all go on! We stand ready to substantiate th[illegible] fact, as well by the testimony of our own ears, as [illegible] that of one of the persons to whom it was told; an[illegible] we do say that it is illiberal—anti-republican—and [illegible] christian-like, for men to use such means in election[illegible] ing. It pains us to hav[illegible] xpose these things, bu[illegible] e consider it a duty i[illegible] nt upon us to do so. [illegible] only were these pro[illegible] afores[illegible] d at the polls [illegible] eir exertions, b[illegible] ctual[illegible] had their whig [illegible] s printed on colored p[illegible], so [illegible] at they could tell by looking at the ticket, that it wa[illegible] the one they wished to have [illegible] oted! Every single t[illegible] cket voted b[illegible] persons [illegible] rought in from the fact[illegible] y were marked by colored [illegible] per. There may ha[illegible] been [illegible] ne or two excep- [illegible]"

[illegible] the credit of th[illegible] s of the other factori[illegible] say it, that [illegible] came near the polls. It w[illegible] ft for the [illegible] three proprietors of the Rock[illegible] to the polls to brow-beat voters [illegible]

* W[illegible] atically, that any one of the proprietors of the Rockfish Factory "dictated" to any [illegible] e should vote. It is utterly untrue. It [illegible] untrue that any "three of the proprietors" [illegible] ered at all. It is equally untrue that any man's vote "was demanded as being necessary to the interests of the said proprietors." The insinuation that any one was threatened with discharge, on account of his vote, is equally unfounded; and is sufficiently disproved by the well known fact, that Locofocos, bitter, active Locofocos, have been and are still in the employment of the Company. These individuals have not said, we presume, and they cannot say with truth, that any dictation, or threat, has been used to them.

It is equally untrue that any proprietor of the Rockfish Factory told any person in his employ, "that if Polk was elected the Factories would all stop." They were told, by one individual Stockholder, on his own responsibility, that if the Locofoco Ticket prevailed, and the avowed principles of the party were carried out, (meaning of course the repeal of the Tariff,) that proprietors and all would probably be thrown out of employment.

As to the colored tickets, we printed two or three thousand of them, and they were very generally voted in this place, by nearly all the Whig voters, Factory hands and others. Yet if one were to believe the Carolinian, the colored tickets were only voted by Factory hands. We printed and circulated them, because of a report very generally current in town for a day or two before the election, and on that day, that the Locofocos had fraudulent Tickets in circulation, with Clay and Frelinghuysen at the head, and the Locofoco Electors below. Our friends well know that we discredited the report, (not that we did not believe that there are many men in the party who would avail themselves of such a trick, but that we did not believe any printer in the State would expose himself to the consequences of its certain detection.) But we thought it best to be on the safe side, and therefore printed tickets for all, on colored paper.

Like the rest of the Carolinian's statement, the allegations in the note are both totally false.

The whole secret of these insults to the workmen in the Factories, and vituperation of the proprietors, is, that the Locofoco party was beaten at this precinct. It is well known that not more than 4 or 5 of the workmen in the Rockfish Factory, voted now for Clay, of those who had heretofore voted with the Locofocos. With these, no influence was used but such as was right and proper. Appeals were made to their good common sense, as to the injurious effects upon their interests and the interests of the country, of the triumph of Locofocoism. They had good sense and patriotism enough to see the right, and to adopt it. If any man had been approached in any other way, he would doubtless have resented it; and we now defy the production of one tittle of testimony of the Carolinian's allegations, quoted above.

Why should a man, woman or child, remain at work in the Factories? Locofocoism would fain persuade them all that they are horridly oppressed by these establishments. If so, why, we again ask, will any one remain in them? They are free people.—free to go where they choose, and to labor at any vocation that may suit them. Surely if they are insulted, or oppressed by the proprietors, they ought not and would not remain. If they could earn more at any other work, they would not remain. If they were "half clad, and half starved, and ignorant," they would not remain. If it were better that they should "go to their graves" they would not remain. They have sense enough to see their own interest, and it is a gross insult to them, to tell them that they submit to be "dictated to," "brow-beat," "forced to vote," "dragged up in chains," "carried like sheep to the shambles," that they are "Factory Slaves," "Factory Vagabonds," and other such expressions used towards them by the leading Locofocos. We say it is an insult to every man of them, to suppose that they are such fools as thus to be ignorant of their own interests, and such craven-spirited wretches as thus to submit to insult. It is Locofocoism that thus insults them, because they dared to exercise their right of suffrage, like freemen and patriots, without regard to former party predilections. And Locofocoism mistakes the spirit of freemen if it expects to win them back to its foul embraces by heaping indignities upon them.

It appears to us, beyond and above all this, that it is a matter for serious reflection with considerate men, whether the interests of Fayetteville are promoted by the efforts so constantly and systematically made by this squatter amongst us, to excite a prejudice against establishments which have contributed so much to enhance the business of Fayetteville, to support many hundreds of persons in honest and profitable labor, to circulate hundreds of thousands of dollars in this community, the benefit of which is felt to a greater or less extent, by every merchant, mechanic and laboring man in the town and vicinity. Such efforts, the result of the basest party and personal feeling, are not only calculated to make those regret the investment of capital in such establishments, but to deter others from a like—folly, we had almost said. We will not enlarge on this topic, but leave it for the consideration of those who really have an interest, personal or pecuniary, in the prosperity and improvement of the town.

The memorable tract, entitled "The South in Danger," contained the following paragraph:

"Among the items of news brought by a late steam packet from England, and re-published in the National Intelligencer, is the following announcement:—'The Queen Victoria has conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III, on Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico. Such are the honors conferred by England on Santa Anna, for threatening war upon this country if we persisted in the annexation of Texas. And are we to ask the consent of Santa Anna, now a *British* nobleman?' "

The National Intelligencer contradicted this assertion; but the contradiction was never noticed by those who distributed the tract. No such intelligence was ever published in that paper. That tract was one of the most disgusting and disingenuous which the w[illegible] campaign called forth.

Richmond Compiler.

[illegible] Again.

REV [illegible] EEN will commence the se[illegible] on of his School, near Stewartsville [illegible] d Monday of December next. This Scho[illegible] a highly prosperous condition, and can with confidence be recommended as a Country School of the first order. Tuition $6, $8 and $10 per Session. Board in the best families from $5 to $6 per month.

DAN'L McNEILL, *Sec'y.*

Richmond County, Nov. 1, 1844. 32-3w

FRESH NORFOLK

OYSTERS,

RECEIVED DAILY,

AND FOR SALE AT LIBERTY POINT,

By the Gallon, Quart, or Supper.

☞ Families can be supplied with any quantity desired, by application to the Subscriber.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK.

Nov. 12, 1844. 32-3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I Will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 15th day of November next, FIVE Negroes, viz: One Man about thirty years old, a boy about 17, two Women, and a small boy. Credit of 6 months. Note and security required before transfer.

MARY E. PEARCE, *Adm'x of Peleg Pearce.*

Oct. 15, 1844.

ALMANACS.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planter's', for sale by

E. J. HALE.

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And *other articles*, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common blue, black, brown, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe Cloth; Buffalo ditto; plain and fancy Cassimeres; plain black, ribbed, Lavender and mixed Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of different qualities; a handsome assortment of Calicoes; Printed Cashmere De'ecosse, a new article for ladies' dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Crape Delains and Chusans; figured and plain Alpacas; Muslin-de-lains; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; figured Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white, blk and colored Cambrics; Silicias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vesting; Tabby Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Drillings and Tickings; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts; Ipswich Shirts and Drawers; black and blue-black Crapes; Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Sewings and Twist; Coat and Vest Bindings and Cords; Hosiery of various kinds; Irish Linens and Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Nett Caps; Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hem-stitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Berege; Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons; black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Combs in great variety; brown and bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Shoe Thread; Razor Straps; Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; worked Muslin Chemazetts and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plaid Cloak Linings; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Collins' Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Alpine Bonnets; about 3000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots; with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 21-3m

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

AGENCY

[illegible]

Wilmington, N. [illegible]

April 17, 1844.

Miss M. B[illegible]

will resume her [illegible] day the 4th day [illegible]

October 5, 1844.

Rates lower than [illegible]

JACKSON HOTEL,
NEAR LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

October 2, 1843.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country [illegible]

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844.

To Southern Travellers.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,	$17 00
Camden to do,	16 00
Cheraw to do,	12 00
Fayetteville to do.	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

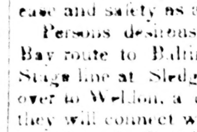
Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 26, 1844. 21-3m



Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Fine old Port WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

J. W. BAKER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

CHAIRS,

(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by himself at some of the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper, than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilette LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.

Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m

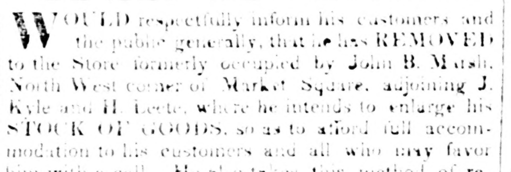
REMOVAL.

LEVI. W. LEE

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Store formerly occupied by John B. Marsh, North West corner of Market Square, adjoining J. Kyle and H. Leete, where he intends to enlarge his STOCK OF GOODS, so as to afford full accommodation to his customers and all who may favor him with a call. He also takes this method of returning his thanks to his customers for their past patronage, and solicits the continuance of the same.

October 5, 1844. 27tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies,
Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

[illegible] June 25, 1844.

RANAWAY [illegible] Negro [illegible]

[illegible]

CAMPBELL STO[illegible]

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Coughs, Consumption, &c.

A fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Beckwith's Pills.

A fresh supply just received.

E. J. HALE.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

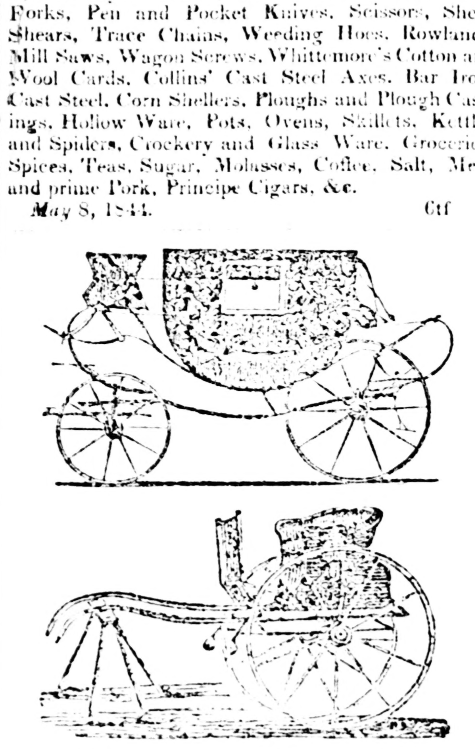
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

READ AND KNOW.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver [illegible] the most efficient medicine ever [illegible] make a trial [illegible]

HEADACHE, SICK AND NERVOUS.

[illegible]

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July 15, 1844.*—15tf

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NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. James Dodd, southwest corner of Market Square, facing both on Hay and Gillespie streets, where he intends opening an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

(Now on the way from Philadelphia, New York and Boston.) And can say with confidence, that he will sell as low (quality of articles considered,) as can be bought in this or any other market in the State.

DRY GOODS.

Without enumerating, his stock will be large and general. Among which may be found super wool dyed, black, and blue Cloths; invisible green and steel mixed do.; black, blue, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed Cloths and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionable Vestings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Merinos; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Velvets; embroidered Muslins, for evening dresses; a variety of fashionable Silks; satin and velvet plaid Ribbons; Necklaces; Lawn Handkerchiefs; best Silk do.; black Silk and Merino Hose; white lamb's wool and cotton do.; in short, all sorts of Hosiery; Pins and Needles; a general and fine assortment of Prints and large winter Shawls; ladies' fine, kid, calfskin Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and velvet Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; white, black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Bugle do.; Bugle Buttons; crimped Cuffs and Collars; oil Silk; with a great variety of fancy articles. Also, a large assortment of HATS, some of finest quality, and most fashionable shapes.

Kip Brogans, negro Shoes and Blankets.

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Also, a good assortment of fine Family Groceries.

St. Croix Sugar, best Loaf do., fine Hyson Tea, Java and other Coffees, Iron, Salt, (Sack & Alum,) Molasses, together with almost every article usually kept for sale in this market; all of which will be sold on the most accomodating terms.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-tf

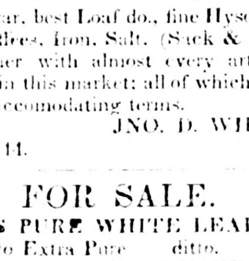
FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD.
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1843. 16tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.

P. TAYLOR.

Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

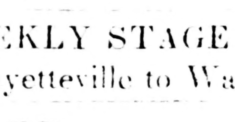
ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 3, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, [illegible] and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, 3 miles from Town, (on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson [illegible] of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and I. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds, mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

STUART & McGARY.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
16 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery & Ready made Clothing.

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Socks and Overcoats.

600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 24, 1844. 25tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of a great variety of French and American Prints; black and blue-black Alpacas and Bombazines; light and fig'd Alpacas; plain and figured Cashmeres; Muslin and Crape-de-Laine; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; blk, ribb'd and steel-mixed Sattinets; green, black and plaid Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Valencia Vesting; Brown and Bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton Diapers; large Plaid and Merino Shawls; Silk and fancy ditto; Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslin; Muslin and Lace Edging; black and blue-black Crape; black and fancy col'd Mitts; black and colored Kid Gloves; Misses' ditto; Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Cassimere and Merino Hose and half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Patent Thread; Linen Tapes and Bobbins; Pins and best Needles; plain, Straw and Florence braided Bonnets; 12 dozen super Gingham UMBRELLAS; 200 pairs SHOES, some Ladies' and Misses' very fine; Fur and Wool HATS; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention.

All those wishing to purchase, will please call and take a look at our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell cheaper than the cheapest for CASH.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

Sept. 21, 1844. 25-5w

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—

Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings.
" 30 in. do do ditto.
" 4-4 do do Sheetings.
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear.
" 30 inch do do. do do.

Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

NOTICE.

THERE will be an application to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to clear out and make navigable the run of Cypress Creek from its mouth at South River, and up the said Creek for about four miles and a half; the same to be made a public highway.

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK.

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package.

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-4Ypd

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides.)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 21, 1844. 8-tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber has received his General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, comprising the most desirable SCHOOL BOOKS, in great variety, with an unusually good selection of Boy's, Girl's, and Children's TOY BOOKS. A few Standard LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS Works. With a large stock of Cheap and Superfine PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, very cheap. KNIVES, Mathematical Instruments, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, and other articles usually kept in a Book Store, all of which he will sell at very reduced prices.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 14, 1844.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,
Opium,
Camphor,
Tart. Emetic,
Cantharides,
Bals. Copaiva,
Calomel,
Pulv. Bark,
Indigo,
Quicksilver,
G. Myrrh,
Sarsaparilla,
Elix. Vitriol,
Ether,
Tapioca,
Uva Ursi,
Cayenne Pepper,
Camomile,
James' Powder,
Dover's Powder,
Tamarinds,
Carb. Ammon.,
Evans' Lancets,
Spring Lancets,
Sup. Carb. Soda,
Tart. Iron,
Bals. Capsules,
Gum Gamboge,

Castile Soap,
London Mustard,
Mustard Seed,
Jamaica Ginger,
Gum Assafetida,
Sugar of Lead,
Isinglass,
Blister Plaster,
Blue Vitriol,
Saleratus,
Castor Oil,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Gum Arabic,
Sulphate Potash,
Liquorice Root,
Quicksilver,
Alcohol,
Seidlitz Powders,
Sweet Oil,
Cubebs,
White Wax,
Henry's Magnesia,
Carb. Magnesia,
Nux Vomica,
Starch,
Glue,
Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I Will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 15th day of November next, FIVE Negroes, viz: One Man about thirty years old, a boy about 17, two Women, and a small boy. Credit of 6 months. Note and security required before transfer.

MARY E. PEARCE, *Adm'x of Peleg Pearce.*

Oct. 15, 1844.

Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John McLean to the undersigned, (in the State of North Carolina,) on the 25th day of March, 1844, I will offer for sale, in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust, to the highest bidder, on the 2d day of December next, at Scotch Grove, in Richmond county, North Carolina, the following PROPERTY, viz:

All that Plantation, or Tract of Land, known as Scotch Grove, containing 550 acres more or less, with all the improvements thereon. Also,

35 VALUABLE NEGROES.

4 Mules, 40 head of Hogs, 15 head of Cattle, 1 yoke Oxen, 1 set Blacksmith's Tools, lot of Plantation Tools, 1 family Carriage and Harness, 1 Jersey Wagon, 1 Hunting Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 2 Carts, 1 pair Timber Wheels.

Also, sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. viz: 10 Beds, with Bedsteads, Mattrasses and Bed Furniture, 2 Mahogany Sofas, 1 Settee, 1 Mahogany Side Board, 1 pair Mahogany Card Tables, 1 Centre Table, 1 pair Dining Tables, 1 Book Case, 2 dozen Chairs, 5 Bureaus, Looking Glasses and Carpets, with a variety of Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

For the Personal Property a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

For the Real Estate, a credit will be given of 12 and 18 months, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale. Purchasers in all cases to give approved personal security, and a mortgage of the Property, if required, to secure the purchase money.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 12, 1844. 28ts

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf